11000,000 of such business. Then there were

bogus banks. The McPherson County

bank was one of these. There was no

such institution and yet hundreds of east-

ern investors sent their money to buy

its stocks and bonds without investigat-

ing the matter. The famous Citizens'

bank of Wichita was a veritable quick-

of \$200,000. It all vanished like a mist.

Wichita's town lots and tremendous of-

remain, but the money is gone. No in-

vestors apparently were more reckless

than the savings banks of New Hamp-

shire, most of which have since beer

wrecked because of their western invest-

"The list of those who have been rob-

mented, until today there is a small army

of eastern people who believe that our

scienceless rascals whose sole business is

ful wreckage in Kansas and other states.

The crops were fair in Kansas up to that

time, and even unusual as late as the year

1892. Then the hard times set in. Crops

were light, the farmers had little money

to spare for debts, and eastern investors

were called upon, under the double lia-

denounced themselves publicly for lending

money foolishly, and fairly forcing other

people to take it. Of the nearly 400 loan

companies only seven survived. They

were those that had refused to guarantee

interest and principal. They paid lower

interests than the companies which went

down. Instead of paying I cand 12 per

cent, they paid only 8 and 10. They re-

placing loans instead of 4 per cent. One

kept \$50,000 belorging to a Thiladelphia

clergyman-money that he insisted on in-

All business was prostrated. Money

did business on business principles.

or the swindled western farmer.

cells was to elect him to office. And the

neonle of the east read these appeals and

began to believe assertions that were also

unjust, to the effect that the people of

Kansas were dishonest in spirit; that

they were practically all cranks; that the

did not believe in debt-paying; that they

were volatile, and followers after every

new bauble and foible that came up; that

they were a disgrace to American prin-

Men in the east raised their hands and

cried: "Can any good thing come out of

Mon in Kanana lifted their voices in re-

ply, and shouted: "Have the men of the

the state. The effect has been like

ened in good humor. It has ceased to rail

In my investigations as to the increase

of business in Kansas I had occasion to

visit Bank Commissioner Breidenthal. I

amount of money that had been lost and

paid on them. He said that there was no

official compilation of such matters, and

United States census for 1890 had given

the total amount of mortgage indebted-

entire business and official life has been

unteered some data from his own inform-

ation and experience, which he said could

Before giving this data it would be well

to recall that Mr. Breidenthal is the man

to the surprise of all, early last summer,

(Continued on Stath Page.)

that the matter of mortgage indebtedne

respondence with county officials.

ciples and American spirit.

to prove it.

to proy upon the people of the enst."

for 1855, said:

fice buildings out in the corn fields still

sand for eastern money. It was supposed to have a capital of \$500,000, and a surplus

Oklahoma Referees Encounter Three Contests.

THEIR MAN FOR EDMOND

Is Accused of Being a Free Silver Pop.

IOWA GANG IN CONGRESS

Lands Perversely on Perry, the Home of "Home Rule"-Jac Bristow Has a Man for Pawhuska.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.-(Spevial).-A telegram from Washington says there is a wrangle before the postoffice department over the appointment of a postmaster at Edmund. The referees have endorsed a Mr. Lenard. Serious objections are raised against his appointment on the ground that he was not a Republican, but a silver Pop. The referces are insisting that the charge is untrue, as are many Edmund Republicans, and the indications are that Lenard will be appointed in due

Another objection to the recommendation of the referees has been recorded at the postoffice department in opposition to the appointment of Mr. Carl Crawford, as postmaster at Perry. The Iowa delegation, under Senators Allison and Gear, are making a vigorous fight for the appointment of C. B. Hunt for the position. Mr. Hunt was formerly a state senator of Iowa. He held that position for two terms and was an active and influential politician of that state. The Iowa members therefore are making his appointment a personal matter. Thus the referees are arrayed on one side and the Iowa delegation on the other.

Another contest is going on over the recommended a Mr. McGuire, General Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, has a personal candidate in Mr Finley. He has asked the referees to endorse his man for the postmastership, but shall be appointed, and thus the case hangs fire in the postoffice department.

RENTAL OF GRASS LANDS Major Baldwin Lets Lessees Know What to Expect.

Jan. 28.-(Special.)-Major Frank D. Baldwin, acting Indian agent at Anadarka, was in the city this morning. The Major is on his way to Washington on business connected with the leasing of grass lands. The Major says that no pasture on the Klowa and Commanche reservation that is already under fenc will be leased for less than 10 cents per acre, per annum; and no unfenced pasture on said reservations will be leased for less than 8 cents per acre for the first year and 19 cents per acre, for each of the second and third years. The pastures dian Territory have signified their intention to send in proposals for leasing lands on both reservations.

tory, will open a school of Masonic instruction in this city, commencing Februl, and continuing until the 8th. The grand loge convenes in this city on the 8th,

Major J. J. O'Rourke, of the governor's staff, is laid up for repairs. While doing the chores around the stable this morning one of his fine Cleevland bay horses steppe don his right foot, making a very painful wound. This acident comes in a bad time, of no one knows when the Major's services will be required to resist the invasion of the hated Spaniard.

Charley Smyth of Wichita is on a hunting trip with Major Woodson. Now look out for another wagon load of rabbits and

NEW RAILROAD STARTED

Oklahoma Cityans Project the Nev Orleans and Oklahoma City.

Okiahoma City, Jan. 28.-(Special),-Yesterday a company of capitalists and railroad promters met in Judge S. A. Stew ard's office and organized a new railroad company, to be known as the New Orleans and Oklahoma City Railroad com-

The followink directors were chosen: C. G. Jones, H. Overholser, ex-Governo Renfrow, S. A. Steward and D. C. Lewis,

The projected road is to run from Medford, O. T., in a southeasterly direction though this city to the South Canadian and thence in a southerly direction to Sherman, Texas. It will divide the country between the Missouri. Kansas and In one of Kennedy's pockets was a black than they, uring the boom times it Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads in going from the South Canadian to Sherman and it will pass through some of the best country of both teriories and Texas.

Most of the men in the company are stockholders in the St. Louis and Okla homa City Railroad company and with the addition of ex-Governor Benfrow the npany is a very strong one and its success is only a question of time.

This will give this city its fourth rallroad, with the fifth, he Caffeyville road,

Messrs. Samuel Clay, J. W .Lewis, C G. George and J. B. Otto, a committee of Tecumseh business men, met with Mr. Jones last night to discuss the extension of the Tecumsel road to a junction with the Sapulpa at Stroud. The gentlemen declare that they are in shape to do the proposed building, and say they feel confident that the road will pay big dividends

OKLAHOMA CITY'S LATEST

Big Branch House For the Distribu

tion of Farm Machinery. Oklahoma City, O. T., Jan. 28,-(Special.) -The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, who have been represented in this city by Gilpin & Frick, have concluded to establish a branch house at this place. Mr. C. M. Mead, who has been theil salesman here, will have charge of the branch

establishment. Their storehouse will be located on one | Younger game

of the railroads and will be of considerable proportions, as it is the intuiton to make the branch house the distributing point for Oklahoma, the Indian Territory

FREE HOMESTEAD BILL From the Committee

Washington, Jan. 28.-The free homestead bill, giving over 20,000,000 acres of public lands as free homes for settlers, was ordered favorably reported to the house today by the public lands commit- KANSANS ARE HONEST tee. The vote was 16 to 2. The item extending the provisions of the bill to military reservations which have been opened Blame For the "Repudiator" to settlement was stricken out, while the item including lands which the government sells for the Indians, collects the purchase price and pays the money over to the Indians, was retained. Chairman Lacey will oppose both of these recommendations in a minority report.

ABOUT THE SEMINOLE-BURNERS Attorney General Sends Information

to the Senate. Washington, Jan. 28 .- The attorney-general today sent to the senate the corres- lowing: pondence which has accumulated in his office bearing upon the killing of Mrs. Laird in Okiahoma by Seminole Indians and the subsequent burning by whites of two Seminoles supposed to have committed the crime. The documents consist largely of letters giving particulars of the two crimes and the efforts of the de-On the 23rd inst., United States Attorney 17, 1897, with these words: Brooks of Oklahoma wires:

"When we proceed to arrest parties we must take them to Oklahoma City. cannot try them in the community of the crime. All against us there," and on the 26th: use all the men and money necessary to make arrests for burning Indian boys. There are about 300 conspirators."

by asking the marshal what assistance he needed, and with this the correspond-

GREER COUNTY'S PROSPERITY Is Vouched For by School Land Com-

missioner Filson. Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28-(Special)-School Land Commissioner Filson returned yesterday morning from a two weeks' trip to Greer county. He visited that county to look into school landt maters. By act Pawhuska postoffice. The referees have was entitled to make an additional entry capacity of human credulity. of 160 acres of land in addition to the land occupied by the settler. In exercising preference right, a large number of school lands were filed on by the settlers. It was to select lands in the place of these enseem determined that McGuire tries that Commissioner Filson visited

Greer county. return he passed over 100 wagons enroute o Greer county to settle. He says the people there ar prosprous and happy. Since it was attached to Oklahoma more than 3,000 homestead entries have been made at the Mangum land office.

The following lands were selected for school purposes by Commissioner Filson. In section 18, 11,132 acres; in section 33, 9.964.75 acres; and for common school purposes, 17,923.80 acres.

OKLAHOMA SCHOOL FUNDS

Apportionments Among the Various Higher Institutions. Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 28.-(Special.)-The

school fund commission, consisting of like fairy tales, and in many cases is dazthe auditor, secretary and treasurer of | zling. One can form a correct opinion of the territory, met in adjourned session Kansas and its people better by going prominent cattlemen in Oklahoma and In- and apportioned school funds in the hands of the territorial treasurer, amounting to \$17,869.46, subject to the order of the various boards of regents, as follows: Unt-Judge W. R. Brown,g rand lecturer and versity at Norman, \$5,000; Normal school one of the brightest Masons in the terri- at Edmond, \$4,000; Colored Agricultural university and normal at Langston, \$4,000; Normal school at Alva, \$4,000; Agricultural and Mining college at Stillwater, \$869.46.

This money is the income from lands leased, section 13 only. It will be noticed that the Agricultural and Mining college did not receive an equal division. This is occasioned by that institution being amply provided for by having a surplus on hand approximating \$40,000.

CRACKER NECKER IN TOWN John F. Kennedy, a Suspected Train

Robber. Held a Prisoner. Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.-John F. Kenned, a locomolve engineer, who comes not far from Blue Cut, and whom the poice have endeavored to connect with in the outskirts of Kansas City, was brought into the hospital at police headcumstances that caused a commotion in

A man was picked up on West Seventeenth street tonight in an unconscious condition, by persons who had seen him throws from a horse whicht he was ridng, the horse having slipped upon the pavement.

police circles.

The injured man, upon being taken to Kennedy, disguised by a false chin beard not havet meant peace for his fellow-man. and therefore has done more queer things ing were the several pieces of adisjointed east had been quietly making enormous shotgun. In addition to these were a .45 profits in the state by lending money at

carried a lantern. he refused to talk, further than to say that he had started on a hunting trip. The police havelearned that a second man. Kansas formed many of them; it was so who was riding with Kennedy rode away easy for a time to make money by the at a rapid gait after Kennedy's horse

Kennedy has been twice tried for train robbery. He was indicted for complicity Blue Cut on Thanksgiving Eve. 1896, when of waterworks and sewer enterprises, of between \$20,000 and \$30,000 is supposed to of the same year. He was tried once and the jury disagreed. On his second trial to was acquitted. One indictment still stands against him in connection with these robberies. The detectives have maintained that Kennedy was the leader

soon as Kennedy's mishap was known all the railroad headquarters were notified and, through fear that another robbery might be attempted at Blue Cut, guards went out on every train that left here during the right. Kennedy boarded with Andy Ryan, a

Reported Favorably to the House What a Gentle Reconciler Has to Say of Both.

Accusation is Fixed.

New York, Jan. 28 .- The most influentail of all the eastern weeklies, Harper's weekly, begins this week the publication of a series of articles entitled, "Bright Skles in the West." Tomorrw's issue, under the cuption, "Kansas Debts and Debt Payers," will contain the fol-

In the spirit of humorous hyperbole which made him known from one end of the land to the other during the campaign of 1896, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, closed a speech which he made at the Commercial Club's partment to apprehend the perpetrators. annual dinner, in Kansas City, on Dec.

"And God said, 'Let there be light,' and there was-Kansas."

The boldness of this figure of speech may be startling when set out by itself, "Please authorize the marshal to but one should remember that theh public men of Kansas are still in what may be called the oratorical stage-the stage To this the attorney general responded of astonishing metaphors. Within two years John J. Ingalis wrote, apparently in sober earnest:

Other states could be spared without irreparable bereavement, but Kansas is indispensable to the joy, the insulration, and the improvement of the world. . . Its arithmetic is more dazzling and bewildering than poetry, and the historian is compelled to be economical of truth and parsimonious in his recital of facts in order of congress each homestead entryman not to impose too great a strain upon the

The eastern investor whose money was lost in the riot of speculation that swent over Kansas in the early ninetels, or sunk in the successive waves of hard times that followed the speculation, may be inclined to invert Mr. White's figure, Commissioner Filson says that Greer and say that at last the light which a county is having a genuine boom. On his kind Providence intended should shine in the remotest parts of the universe has reached Kansas. This same investor, remembering only the loss of his money. would be likely to agree with Mr. Ingalls in declaring the arithmetic of Kansas more dazzling and bewildering than poetry. The truth is there is light in Kansas, and it has been shining like a beason in the Middle West ever since the enormous crops of 1997 were harvested, and it is also true that Kansas arithmetic has become more bewildering than poetry a small army of swindlers and adventursince that time, for the prosperity that ers, some of whom had sprung up in Kanthose crops brought to the farmers reads to the state to play their game, went to the state, and by speaking with its men, its officials, and its professional men, than in any other way. It was for this purpose that in ecember last I visited the state, and, in this and other articles to follow, the exact truth about Kansas and other western states is to be told as it was learned after diligent investiga

One needs to be in Kansas only a few days to learn that the east has misunder stood the people of the Sunflower state as much as the people of that state have misunderstood the east. The real people of Kansas are no more repudiators and carnks than the real people of the east are shylocks and fanatics. There is no patent process of arithmetic whereby the eastern investor must pay losses and the western investor must not. And despite all that has been said to the contrary, from that notorious Cracker Neck district it is easy to show that Kansas people, notwithstanding the fact that millions of eastern dollars have been lost and swalsome of the many recent train robberies lowed up forever through reckless moneylending as much as through reckless money-borrowing, are not only debt-payquarters at a late hour tonight, under cir- ers., but among the best debt-payers in the country.

Before producing figures to prove this assertion, a little recapitulation of recent events is necessary. It was late in the eighties that the boom fever struck Kansas. The get-rich-quick bacteria superheated its blood, and the state was soon in a delirium. To account for this condition Editor White has said recently that police headquarters, proved to be John | Kansas is so highly educated that she is more responsive to psychological curand equipped for an expedition that could | rents and conditions than her sister states domino mask. Distributed about his cloth- came known that many investors in the calibre revolver, an da liberal supply of high rates of interest. Forthwith there cartridges and shotgun shells. He also was a rush of capital from the east to asked him if there was any public data share in this prosperity. A regiment of regarding eastern investments and the When Kennedy recovered at the hospital | loan companies were formed. At one time there was no less than 400 of these compantes. Adventurers in the east and in easy for a time to make money by the could only be secured by a laborious cormore signing of notes and putting them up as collateral in your own loan company. The people of the east showered money over the state. It couldn't be kept | ness, but exact figures since that time in the Chicago and Alton train robbery at out. Bonds of electric light companies, could not be secured. Mr. Breidenthal's street car companies, stock in banks, inhave been secured, and for another rob- vestment companies, and what not, in bery at Blue Cut on Christmas Eve. 1896, places that were more cross-roads, and in places that did not exist at all, were not be disputed by any well-informed per-

It soon became necessary to use parof the principal to pay the alleged high interest. The era of swindling began, who, although the head of the Populist Nearly all the loan companies had guar- party in Kansas at the time, proclaimed, anteed-that was an easy matter-both interest and principal. Companies with a that prosperity had come to the state, capital of \$50,000-perhaps \$10,000 of which and thus confounded calamity-howiers. was paid up-had guarantees for millions. It was the first authentic news regarding out. Thousands upon thousands of dol- the matter from the state. Mr. Breidenlars which the Kansas farmers paid on that was broad-minded and fair-minded their loans were stolen deliberately and enough not only to tell the whole truth eman of a brigade of the Kansas City department, who is a brother of the orious Bill Ryan, of the James and hundreds of lawsuits over such cases are about the matter, regardles sof politics the report of the state bank commissioner

in 1895, collected more than \$375,600 from the Kansas people, and deliberately stole it all. Forged satisfactions of mortgages were made out, and hundreds of thou-sands of dollars were borrowed on them under false pretences. One company did

Teller's Silver Resolution Goes Through the Senate.

PARTY LINES ARE BROKEN

on Final Passage Stands 47 to 32.

Washington, Jan. 28.-After a debate, ments. The variety and scope of the swindling that grew out of this unbustanimated at all times, and occasionally ness-like way of doing business were such acrimonious, which occupied the greater that the bank commissioner, in his report part of the week, the senate this evening by a decisive vote of 47 to 22 passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolubed by these rotten institutions is augtion is a practical re-affirmation of that of Stapley Matthews, in 1878, and is as fol state is populated with a class of con- lows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under The crash of the boom came, with its awthe said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the colnage of the United States containing 412% grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said billty act, to put more money into the bonds, principal and interest, is not in viostate. Some of them did so, in the hope of lation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. aving part of what they had invested. Most of them let their investments go at All efforts to amend the resolution were once, and took what satisfaction they voted down by majorities ranging from ! to 29. Mr. Lodge's gold standard substicould by denourcing the people of the state indiscrimentaly as swindlers. Few

tute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was yeas, 24; nays; 53. The events of the day leading up to the final vote weer full of interest and importance. It was a field day for the orators of the senate, no less than twentyfive senators embracing the opportunity to speak upon the subject under discussion. That the debate was interesting ceived only 2 per cent interest for was attested by the attendance in the galleries, which were crowded throughout the day; and that it was important was eviof these surviving companies actually denced by the statements of several of the speakers that the discussion was but the preliminary algoment of the great povesting at high rates in Kansas-from

April to August, and then sent it back to litical parties for the contest of 1900. One easily understands now how From 19 o'clock this morning until 7 those seven companies survived. They this evening, the contest was continued, When the voting began, it was evident that party lines were being broken on stopped coming in. Some of the swindlers both sides of the chamber, but it was on sent forged papers east, and then pleaded the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts that the most decided break occurred. On the Republican side for time in liquidation, hoping to escape prosecution through the statute of limita-Mr. Allison of Iows, and Mr. Burrows, of tions, which provided that two years was Michigan did not answer to their names the limit of time in which action in such on that roll call, and many of the Repubcases could be taken. Thousands upon thousands of farmers had paid their just licans voted directly against it. Upon the debts, but the money had never reached final passage of the resolution, some Republicans who supported McKinley and the east. Eastern investors were called upon to pay a double liability, and western farmers were called upon to pay a second of Wyoming, Chandler of New Hampshire, Shoup of Idoaho, Warren of Wytime debt-money, and then each side began to call the other names. The eastern oming and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution, because, as Mr. Welcott men called the western men "repudiatannounced, they did not believe the resoors," and th western men called the eastern men "shylocks," "heartless money ommitted those who supported it Jones to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, barons," and other things, and meanwhile

Washington, Jan. 28.-In accordance wit hagreement the senate convened at 10 o'clock today. The chaplain being absent, the vice-president opened the sesscurrying here and there, to make away ion without the usual invocation

By unanimous consent the routine busithe wrath of the raging eastern investors ness was waived and Mr. Stewart (Nev). pened the last day's discussion of the The political demogague then grew and Celler resolution. In supporting the resoflourished as a natural outcome of all tution. Mr. Stewart maintained that man this. He went up and down the country ey, whether it be silver or gold or paper telling the farmers that the people of the was a creature of law, the creation of east were not as other men; that there money being inherent in all independent was no patriotic middle class in the east; nations. He said that this statement had that we were all millionaires or paupers been upheld by the highest tribunals, that a man who had money was the natand cited historical instances of such creural enemy of those who had been unfortunate; that the way to remedy the

M'KINLEY DIDN'T KNOW. After a legal discussion of the money uestion Mr. Stewart said, referring to the speech of President McKinley in New York last night, the: heregretted to see tha he president had not studied this juestion more deeply, and that he was atterly misguided.

He quoted the following sentence from the president's speech: "Nothing should ever tempt us-nothing ver will tempt us-to scale down the acred debt of the nation through a legal echnicality. Whatever may be the langunge of the contract the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time

So the misunderstandings continued un-Mr. Stewart thought this was a remark til the great crops of 1897 came along and spread a blanket of prosperity all over othing but gold was goo denough for the bondholder. Mr. McKinley, said Mr. Stewrefreshing sleep to a strong but physicart, refers to theoption of the govern ally exhausted man. The state has awaknent to pay its obligations in either gold or silver as a mere technicality, and he at the east. It is eager to pay its debts. It even has money of its own to loan. in favor of the resolution we are consid-It wants the east to change its views to ering. Now the president calls this option some extent also. It wants a hearing to show that it is not a community of cranks and repudiators, and it has some figures. millions-a mere technicality.

What language for a president to not use this money in the treasury unless it is recognized by other nations of the and gold syndicates of Europe are to name the kind of money, regaridless of

GAGE WOULDN'T ROB BANKS. Referring to Secretary Gage, Mr. Stew. art said he beleived the secretary to be an honest man-a man who would not rob a bank-but, he said, it was difficult for Mr .Gage to look at this question except form the standpoint of a banker He thought it unfortunate that the presideat had placed the treasury department in charge of bankers, but he was glad made the issaue directly with the people. GROVER'S DEIFIED DOLLAR.

Mr. Cannon. (Ctah) followed in support of the resolution. He believed that the only way in which the parity of silver and gold as money could be maintained was to accord equal privileges to both metals at the mints. He held that the only other way to maintain the parity was upon the people. He firmly denied that the advocates of ree coolings were in favor of anything but a 100-cent dellar

"We do believe, however," said Mr. Cammon, "In the deshed dollar of Grover Cleveland, which is worshiped by present administration."

The Wichita Baily Eagle. BOYCE AND HS

Wichita, Saturday, January 29, 1898

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair: warmer: variable winds

Sun .. Rises, 7:12: Sets 5:16 Moon-Sets 12:34 IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Oklahoma Postoffices Fought For Kansans as Payers of Debts Senate Passes Teller's Resolution

3. Enormous Volume of Busines January Wheat \$1.10 in Chicago President's Speech Affects Stocks

Star Boodle Witnesses Testify

5. Jackson Caught in Indiana "Holy City" by the High School Little on the Extra Session

6. Warships as Peacemakers Murderer Draper Sentenced

8. Points of Modern Hygiene Of Horses and Horsemen Latest of Fashion Hints

He criticized the president for attending banquets of millionaires in New York, there perusing his menu bound in gold. and then declaring in favor of paying government obligations in gold, in violation of the nation's rights to dictate what oney they should be paid in.

Mr. Cannon said that if there was no other reason for his support of the resolution he would vote for it to serve notice upon every creditor of the United States that he should live up to the conract he had entered into with the government.

RECALCITRANT SENATORS. Mr. Jones (Ark), began his speech in support of the resolution by criticizing the position taken by Mr .Allison (Iowa). He thought the resolution squarely align those who held the various financial beliefs. He said the advocates of the reaclution proposed to pay the full pound of fles h due, but absolutely not a bit more. He read a communication in a finnacial newspaper to the effect that there would not be much serious opposition to he legislation proposed by the monetary commission from the "rec alcitrant sfiver senators." Mr. Jones gave notice that the "recalcitrant silver senators," would have to be reckoned with pretty seriously before any such legislation as that proposed got through the senate.

Mr. Jones said he made the broad statement that no Democrat, Silver Republican or Populist had ever declared in favor of paying government obligations in a depreciated currency.

"Why," interrupted Mr. Aldrich, fi "the senator's own colleague (Mr. Berrry) suid the St. Louis platform in 1896, like Carter of free coinage should not produce a rise in the price of silver, he would be in favor of paying our obligations in that

"But he did not say that free coinage would not produce such rise," said Mr.

"Oh, that is a mere refinement of language," replied Mr. Aldrich.

to take care of himself and to define his speak," said Mr. Aldrich

Mr. Jones, continuing, said that the newspapers unfriendly to the cause were saying that bimetallism was dead. "I believe," said the Arkansas senator. 'that the people's conviction upon this nestion is more firmly fixed than ever before. They are determined to restore rilver to its status before 1973 and we shall

do all we can to accomplish that result. "We shall march in solid phalaux with shields locked, down to the day of doom in our efforts for the restoration of silver, and the Republican cry that the largue of silver is dead will fall upon deaf ears." AIMED AT HAWAIL

At the conclusion of Mr.-Jones' meech Mr. Pettigrew introduced the following

"That it is confrary to the interest, polcy and tradition of the people of the United States to acquire any territory so ituated as to require a navy to protect ot." The resolution went over

MR. BURROWS IN OPPOSITION. The first speech of the day in opposiered by Mr. Burrows (Mich). He said that the Republican party was pledged to secure if possible international bimetallism and the president would do everypledge. Meantime, the existing gold tandard would be maintained. Until the international agreement was secured the urpose of the administration was to continue the kind of bimetalitem we have maintained at a purity with gold. Any proposition which looked to the abandonment of this position, which was likely to create a disparity between the coins of the country, was in violation of the pubfaith and in derogation of the rights. of the public creditor.

In conclusion, Mr. Burrows said that would accomplish nothing. It might tend to starm the husiness interests of the country and retard to some extent the advance of prosperity, but by the statements of the president of the United States last night the country was assured that the government's obligations would be discharged in the best money of the

WHITE ROASTS THE BANQUET. Mr. White (Cal.) spoke in support of length the position of the Republican purty upon finance. He spoke of the lack of definiteness of the president's message on the larger questions of finance. The Boyce reptied yes, but that he wanted message had referred to Secretary Gage's to show what he could do and besides plan and had invited attention to it, there might be a slip, and he wanted to There was no opposition expressed to that plan, and doubtless, said Mr. White, that purelient did not approve the Gage bell for his attorney to win men over, then referred ironically to the New York andworld give him \$1.00. Campbell rebanquet inst night at which the presi-dent spoke. He spoke of the men who means of improving the conditions of the ed out a large excellent and counted out poor working man and the farmer. It what he said was \$1,900 and passed it ever had been referred to as a Belshagner's and said feast. Mr. White read in surcustic tones snow to the gold standard, and the "cold

(Continued on Second Page.)

Iwo Star Witnesses Against Hanna Appear.

HANNA NOT IMPLICATED

Nor Any of HIs Personal Aids at Columbus.

OTIS FLOURISHES A ROLL

He and Campbell Say Boyce Claimed to be Thick With Mckinley .. Their Stories in Detail.

Columbus, O., Jan. 38.-The two star wit-

nesses in the alleged senatorial bribery investigation were examined by the senate investigating committe today. They are Representative J. C. Otis of Hamilton county, who claims to have been offered a bribe to vote for Senator Hanna, and Thomas C. Campbell, attorney, who acted as the legal representative of Otia. There was nothing in the testimony of either witness to even indicate that Senator Hanna, Major Dick or Major Bathbone had any connection with General Boyce, through whom it is claimed the alleged negotiations were conducted. In fact, Attorney Campbell, who came all the way from New York to testify, took occusion to say he did not believe Senator Hanna was interested in or knew Boyce. Campbell produced a roll of bills in denominations of \$10 0and \$50, aggregating \$1,750, which he claimed Boyce had paid to him luring the negotiations. Campbell said if Boyce returned to Hamilton county he would be glad to return the money, otherwise he would use part of it in pushing a suit for damages against a Columbus pa-

OTIS STORY IN DETAIL. Representative Otis testified that he had

met Henry Harrison Boyce in Cincinnati About il o'clock on the morning of that day (Friday) he received a long-distance Great Southern hotel in Columbus, who said he was General Boyce; that he had him on Important business. Mr. Otts told him that if he would come to Cin-5 o'clock Otis went to the Gibson House and to Boyce's room, No. 236. He met though he was a stranger to Otis, he wished to see him on very important ont Morgan of New York; that Mr. Morgan had great interests in Obio, which he was also a friend of Mr. C. C. Shane of New York. During the conversation "My colleague," said Mr. Jones, "Is able and Boyce asked as to Mr. Hanna's did not think them very good. Boyce "Well, I shall take up that matter when said that on the night following. Mr., dent and Mr. Shane were interested in the Ohio situation, especially the former, Personally, Boyco said he did not care who was elected. After telling Mr. Oils a number of other stories after the same fashion, they separated, with an understanding that another meeting would be held the following afternoon (Raturday) decided he needed a lawyer and went for see Mr. Campbell. A meeting took place the next afternoon at th Gibson House, The conversation was largely along the same lines as at the preveding mosting. Finaly Boyce and Campbell were Introfuned, and most of the business after that

was transacted between them. On cross-examination by Senator Garabout Dick or Hollenbeck or Daugherty or Major Rathbone, and that Boyce did not proclaim that he came as the agent of Senator Hanna, or that Senator Hanna had any connection with the matter.

CAMPEULL'S STORY. Mr. Campbell's testimony was largely repetition of that given by 52r. Octa, He said Beyre and Otle came to his room. and that during the conversation Boyce said he had a strong and having regard for the president, and talked so strongly about this that finally Campbell began to thank he was overstating himself. naked Boyes directly what he wanted Hoyce finaly said he had come to help

Campbell said to him: "Did you not

come from the president?" To this Boyns repiled that he had, but in this statement Mr. Campbell declared he placed no belief. Beyon at last said he would pay Oris \$2,000 for his wets, and admitted that that was the proposition be bud come to make. Mr. Compbell sold that he did not think Otis would accept any proposition. This interview with Boyce was on afturday night. On Sundor. Campbell went to the Glosen House and had another conversation with Boyce. Campbell told Boyce that Otle would not listen to the proposition made, and that he did not know what proposition ha

would listen to Boyce replied that the amount offered was a municifient one, as Hanna sirendy had seventy-four woter without De are doing this not of the goodness of your heart, as seventy-four total are amough

get the votes of Otts. Drosts and Lane. Boyce forther said that he wanted Campcept the proposition. Pleasty affine pull-

Campbell replied: "No. there is only Boyce applicated and handed over \$20

more. Complett then out this tell bis Apocket. Later he saw Boyce again and